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the reign, when religious, social, literary, and economic currents blend and cross in inextricable confusion, is far less satisfying. There is much more to be told (and we feel certain that Professor Pollard could have told it well, and would have enjoyed telling it, had space permitted him) before the picture can be regarded as complete. Even the high standard of the narrative history is not quite maintained at the end. It is perhaps graceless to complain of a book because of what it leaves out, but it is difficult to justify the absence of such names as Valentine Dale and Alberico Gentile from a book which is so full of international politics as is this, and the omission of the latter is particularly inexplicable in the work of a Fellow of All Souls.

As is the case with everything else that he has produced, the latest work of Professor Pollard is remarkable for accuracy of detail. One amusing misprint occurs on page 391—Waldorf instead of Waldburg for the apostate Archbishop of Cologne; to American minds at least it will be vividly suggestive of the boundless opulence resulting from conversion to Protestantism and the accompanying practice of secularization. The bibliography is not at all points worthy of the standard set by the rest of the work; as was the case with the curate's egg—"Parts of it are very good." It is difficult to resist the conclusion that those which are not, were the work of a less experienced scholar than Professor Pollard. The inclusion of Stanihurst's *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, which stops with the reign of John Lackland, is a case in point.

We cannot take leave of this excellent volume without expressing our admiration of the series of which it forms a part. Necessarily uneven, as all collaborate enterprises are, it has never failed to be adequate, and at its best is absolutely first-rate. Authors and editors are to be congratulated on the successful completion of their work.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.

Seven Great Statesmen in the Warfare of Humanity with Unreason.

By ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, LL.D., L.H.D., Ph.D., D.C.L.,
late President and Professor of History at Cornell University.
(New York: The Century Company. 1910. Pp. xi, 552.)

THE first president of the American Historical Association has given in this volume a new proof of his wide and scholarly interest and of his powers of vigorous historical exposition. Seven great men in the history of human thought and action—Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour, and Bismarck—are singled out by Dr. White who believes with Carlyle that such men are the real makers of history. Certainly when it concerns "the warfare of humanity with unreason" the mob, the *Janhagel*, appears as embodied unreason, a stumbling Cyclops whose one eye sees but dimly the leader's footprints.

Taken as a whole this volume is a valuable addition to the literature in English on continental European history. Each essay is more than a

summary of the subject's biography. It is an estimate of his significance to universal history from the standpoint indicated in the title. If any chapters are to be singled out for special commendation, they should be the first three and more especially the studies of Sarpi and Thomasius. Here we have two essays which are the best thing in any language within the same compass on two great leaders who await the tardy justice of adequate biographies. Indeed Dr. White's essays on these men and on Grotius are clearly the fruits of long interest and of studies that would have qualified him beyond any other English-speaking scholar to write such biographies. Not only has he compressed great learning into single chapters on these three but the author's sympathetic spirit has reached the hand of fellowship across the centuries. So vital is the presentation that the reader feels that if living to-day this trio would found universities, attend Hague conferences, and write new volumes of the *Warfare of Science with Theology*. The men whom Dr. White has selected had a message so profound that it speaks the language of generations to come and new significance is given to Schmoller's dictum that "the broadest efficiency of great men begins after their death."

I cannot, even in this brief review, bring myself to pass on without an expression of gratitude for such a worthy introduction as Dr. White has given Thomasius to students and readers who have not especially concerned themselves with German history in the eighteenth century. Great as are his services in the warfare against superstition, in the history of journalism and its relations to the formation of public opinion, in the development of better university teaching and nobler academic ideals, Thomasius, standing between Leibnitz and Kant, has been too much obscured. Where they only thought and theorized, he acted, for what he thought had hands and feet. Frederick the Great said of him that if old women in Germany could die in peace they owed it to Thomasius. Dr. White has shown not only his place in the warfare against the last remnants of the belief in witchcraft but his wider significance in the struggle against the theological and academic narrowness of Germany in the first half of the eighteenth century.

The first three essays justify the title of the book. Those on Turgot and Stein are excellent surveys, prepared, it would seem, on the basis of the author's earlier studies in the period in which his teaching interested him. Both men are significant but neither dominated his age nor can their relation to the present be as yet fully revealed.

The names of Cavour and Bismarck are so distinctly connected with our own age and political interests that it will take a longer perspective than we yet have to see how they fall in line with Sarpi, Grotius, and Thomasius. These essays are, however, excellent summaries. The one hundred and twenty-five pages on Bismarck deserve a place among the brief biographies of the founder of the German Empire.

As is natural for one who starts with Carlyle's view of the hero's place in history, Dr. White makes short shrift of the men who did not embody a great idea or dominate an age. In each or every essay the

qualified reader will find occasion for dissent and on every page stimulation and suggestion.—The author's commendable restraint in the use of foot-notes errs on the side of two few rather than too many.

GUY STANTON FORD.

The Constitution and Finance of English, Scottish, and Irish Joint-Stock Companies to 1720. By WILLIAM ROBERT SCOTT, M.A., D.Phil., Litt.D., Lecturer in Political Economy in the University of St. Andrews. Volume II. *Companies for Foreign Trade, Colonization, Fishing, and Mining.* (Cambridge: University Press. 1910. Pp. x, 504.)

IN this important book Dr. Scott, profiting by his previous training in active business, has brought research, judgment, and restraint to produce a result which is now shown in simple, almost severe fashion. "Through technical reasons, connected with the printing of this book, the second volume" is unfortunately issued before the first; and this does not make it the easier for the reviewer, since volume I. "will record the general development of the joint-stock system in Great Britain and Ireland up to 1720", thus apparently dealing with a large number of varied external forces which influenced the growth of the system as a whole. Certainly volume II. will be of interest to students of American colonial history who have recently profited by the work of Professors Osgood and Andrews and Dr. Beer. But a larger field is here involved. Already the history of the regulated company has been particularly exploited by Arup through his treatment of the Levant Company in *Studier i Engelsk og Tysk Handels Historie*. Now Dr. Scott in his book on joint-stock companies becomes the special historian of the second form of modern business organization. As such his book deals in turn with companies formed for (a) foreign trade, including for example Africa, Russia, the East Indies, and Hudson Bay; (b) colonization, including, therefore, the American companies of various latitudes, the companies for plantation in Ireland, and those for colonization of lands in England reclaimed by drainage; (c) companies for the development of the fishing-trade; (d) those engaged in "extractive industries", such as mining, the smelting of iron, etc.; (e) miscellaneous companies for the recovery of sunken treasure and for the draining of mines, etc. Here clearly, therefore, is a scope which will invite many interests.

Then as to materials, taking only three illustrations and those but briefly and in part. First in the case of the Virginia Company of London we find significantly that as a student of financial operations Dr. Scott makes the following divisions: (a) the first Virginia Company to 1618; (b) the Somers Islands Company to 1618; (c) both companies, 1618–1625; and (d) the Somers Islands Company, 1625–1684. The material used includes the usual relations of voyages, selections from Alexander Brown's works, Hakluyt Society publications, Force's *Tracts*, the printed